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Boucke's study of the forces governing the development of economic thought is hardly complete, but he has done two things admirably: summed up the distinguishing features of the main groups of doctrine, and shown their philosophical and psychological background.

J. M. CLARK

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The Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1914.

By J. H. CLAPHAM. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1921. 8vo., pp. xi+420.

This book has been written, the author states, with the immediate purpose of supplying students of European economic history with a comprehensive account in English of the economic development of France and Germany during the nineteenth century. That there was great need of such a book written by a competent economist was well recognized and this carefully written volume, filling a real gap, should find wide use and receive a cordial welcome.

In organizing the material the author has taken the rapid spread of railways after the middle of the century as the significant change justifying a division of the era covered into two periods and about one-third of the volume is devoted to the first of these periods. For each country in each period the topical method of presentation has been chosen. Chief attention is given the subjects of agriculture, manufactures and mining, transportation, commerce, money banking and investments; but along with these there is included some account of the labor movement, industrial combinations, shipping, tariff, co-operation, and social policy. Public finance is practically omitted. As integral parts of the economic development of this section of the Continent, conditions in Holland and Belgium also receive some attention.

The writer of a book of moderate size on economic history is always confronted with the difficult question as to where to draw the line between the topics and materials to be included and those that must be left out. He may narrow his choice down to an attempt to present in some detail an account of the facts of economic development together with some analysis and interpretation of their economic significance, or he may present less in the way of factual material of the purely economic sort but broaden his analysis and interpretation so as to cover the extensive interaction between economic conditions and other phases of social life, thus including some economic inter-

pretation of political history together with the reaction of political and other social conditions on economic developments. In this volume the former course has been chosen; there is little correlation of the economic and other phases of social development and the author has in the main confined himself to a presentation and interpretation of the leading features in the economic advance of these two nations, often indulging in considerable detail in the way of statistical data and facts. Doubtless in the absence of usable textbooks covering that ground this was the wiser course though the reviewer would willingly have foregone some of the details for the sake of obtaining from the author an exposition and interpretation that was somewhat broader in scope.

The material presented has been worked over with scholarly care and though much is frankly based upon secondary sources nothing else is possible in so extensive a field. The broad background of world-development is kept in mind while the explanation and interpretation of developments show a sufficiently keen economic analysis to make one wish they had been carried farther. Maps were excluded, we are informed, because of the cost, but it is to be regretted that at least some of the less expensive graphs were not employed for the presentation of statistical data. Failure to make use of this device is unfortunately a common pedagogical defect in the make-up of books on economic history.

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The Labor Problem and the Social Catholic Movement in France.

By PARKER T. MOON. New York: The Macmillan Co.

In this book, Professor Moon, of Columbia, has given an accurate and well-documented account of the Catholic social movement in France from 1815 to the outbreak of the war in its relation to the labor problem. He gives the thought of the early, almost forgotten, pioneers immediately following the fall of Napoleon. He tells of the group around 1848, and the long placidity and compromises between 1848 and 1870. Count de Mun, the central figure during the generation following, becomes the central figure in Professor Moon's study. The work of Count de Mun in the labor movement and his leadership in accepting the Republic in the early nineties were crucial. The Popular Liberal Party, the various study and conference organizations